

On the Campus  
of the  
College of William and Mary



*"No other college in the country can occupy  
the same position."*

*—Senator George F. Hoar.*

BULLETIN  
Vol. IX. No. 4.









ORIGINAL MAIN COLLEGE BUILDING, DESIGNED BY SIR CHRISTOPHER WREN

ON THE CAMPUS  
OF THE  
College of William and Mary  
In Virginia

*"Virginia is called the mother of Presidents, but the College of William and Mary, the alma mater of statesmen, is only another name for Virginia."*

—HERBERT B. ADAMS, *Late Professor of History,  
Johns Hopkins University.*



VOLUME IX NO. 4 OF THE BULLETIN OF THE  
COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY  
PUBLISHED FOUR TIMES EACH YEAR

---

(Entered at the Post-office in Williamsburg as second-class matter)



## William R.


Trusty and welbeloved, Wee Greet you well. Whereas wee have thought fitt that all due Encouragement be given to y<sup>e</sup> College of W<sup>m</sup> and Mary lately founded in our Town of Williamsburgh in Virginia for promoting Religion & Learning in those parts; wee do therefore hereby recomend y<sup>e</sup> same to you willing and requiring you to doe whateber lyes in you for y<sup>e</sup> due encouraging y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> College, and in particular y<sup>t</sup> you call upon y<sup>e</sup> psons y<sup>t</sup> hake promised to contribute towards y<sup>e</sup> maintenance of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> College, to pay in full their severall Contributions to the end so Good and pious a Work may be carryed on for y<sup>e</sup> Generall benefit & good of that Country. And soe wee bid you farewell. Given at our Court at Hampton Court the 30<sup>th</sup> day of December, 1700, in the twelfth yeare of our Reigne.

By his maj<sup>ties</sup> Command

Ja: Vernon.

To our Trusty and Welbeloved ffrancis Nicholson  
Esq<sup>r</sup>. Our Lieuten<sup>t</sup> and Govern<sup>r</sup> Generall  
of our Colony and Dominion of Virginia  
in America; Or to our Command<sup>r</sup> in Chief  
of our said Colony for y<sup>e</sup> time being.





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2012 with funding from  
LYRASIS Members and Sloan Foundation



# College of William and Mary

---

## Foreword

**D**OUBTLESS you remember—for what American does not?—the part the College of William and Mary has played in a glorious past, when it was the intellectual centre of old Williamsburg, then the capital of their majesties' Old Dominion of Virginia. Some of its famous sons—Jefferson, Monroe, Marshall, Tyler, the Randolphs, perhaps—you associate with its name. But do you know the college of to-day? For the spirit of the old college, ever alive, has kept it still the new college, virile and progressive.

Something of its wonderful history is repeated in small compass here. But it is chiefly of the present this little book has to speak; the college as it is to-day, its surroundings and its life, its advantages and the opportunities it offers. Whether you are interested in general in colleges or not, is it too much to hope that you will read the pages that follow?

William and Mary is the oldest college of the South. It is a State institution, maintained and governed by Virginia and representative of the best traditions of the State. It is not too much to repeat of it what was said on the floor of the United States Senate by Senator George F. Hoar. "*No other college in the country can occupy the same position.*"

## A Page Out of History

Since King William III of the House of Nassau and his Queen, Mary of York, sovereigns of England, first chartered the college and assisted it by royal patronage and gifts, it was natural that their names should be perpetuated not only in its title but in the blended hues, orange of Nassau and white of York, that are its colors. Its original charter still reposes in the office of Public Rolls in London and its arms are, of American colleges, the only ones recorded at the English College of Heraldry. Considering such antecedents, it is difficult not to yield to the temptation to speak at length of William and Mary's part in history. But only a little, shall we yield.

Many are the old-world associations that cluster about old William and Mary. Holland and England gave her the proud colors she flaunts, but with France also she grew in touch through the Revolution. French troops occupied her walls in the Yorktown campaign and by accident the President's house was burned by the soldiers. Louis XVI not only had it restored, but sent also a handsome collection of books from the royal library.

In its earliest days the college halls served as a meeting-place for the Virginia House of Burgesses, when it was a body of English subjects; and the statue of the kindly Governor Botetourt on the front campus still attests the love that Virginians could feel to a representative of English royalty.

Not less has the college partaken, however, in the later history of its people; for she had George Washington for her chancellor; she gave George Rogers Clark to win the Northwest Territory, and Monroe and Marshall, Wythe and Jefferson to help build the nation. When the civil strife came, she gave General Scott to the North, General Taliaferro to the South and partook of her State's misfortunes when the Federal soldiers left standing only the smoke-blackened walls of her main building.

And yet all of this is but one page extracted from her long and splendid history!



COURT HOUSE

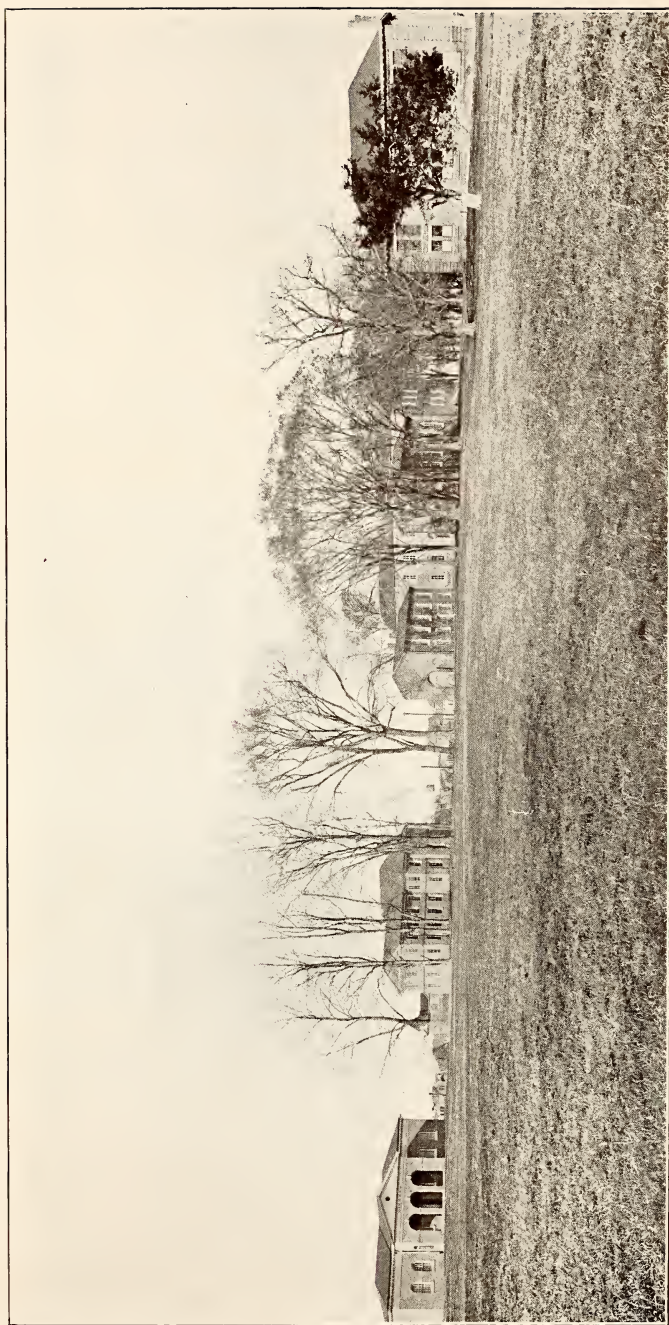


PALACE GREEN



DUKE OF GLOUCESTER STREET





LOOKING EAST ACROSS THE CAMPUS

## On the Campus

At one end of a long, broad, well-shaded street, called after the Duke of Gloucester, stood formerly the old State house where at a meeting of the House of Burgesses, Patrick Henry thundered his warning to George the Third; and at the other end of this street stood, and yet stands, the old college buildings in the midst of a beautiful campus.

The oldest of the houses is still the main and central building. Several times burnt, it has always been restored upon the old walls which by their solidity have defied the flames. The building thoroughly fitted up with electric lights and steam heat, contains now the chapel, two literary society halls, twelve lecture rooms, and the treasurer's office. Other lecture rooms are in the new science hall, built in recent years, containing twelve lecture and laboratory rooms.

Two old English brick buildings with exquisitely graceful lines are the Brafferton Building, 1723, and the President's house, 1732. The Brafferton Building was originally the Indian school, but now with a thoroughly modernized interior it serves as an excellent dormitory. Three other dormitories, Tyler, Ewell and Taliaferro, are just across the road from the Brafferton in a group with the Infirmary, the steward's house, the dining hall and the power-house which furnishes heat and electric lights to all the college buildings. Nearby also is the great tank from which a fine artesian water flows to all parts of the campus.

Another building of great interest to all students is the gymnasium. Here is an excellent floor for physical drills and for official student entertainments. Above the bath rooms there is the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The newest of all the buildings and the most interesting to visitors is the Library, which except for the stack rooms and librarian's office, consists of one large, beautifully furnished room. The walls are hung with beautiful old portraits, the heirlooms of two centuries; there are cases full of interesting historic docu-



ments and relics of many sorts, and the stack rooms also are full of valuable and interesting, as well as useful and serviceable books.

All around these interesting vine-covered brick buildings, spread the grounds of a beautiful campus shaded by trees of unusual variety and great loveliness. On the mossy slopes of Player's Dell, the students have their open-air plays and to the right of the library is the high fence that closes in the ample grounds of the Cary Athletic Field.

### Where the College is Situated

The College of William and Mary is particularly fortunate in its location. Within six miles of ancient Jamestown and the James River, it is only twelve miles from historic Yorktown. Williamsburg teems with storied associations and yet is in touch with the very heart of the Virginia of to-day. The town is on the main line of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and is easily reached from Newport News or Norfolk, and is within an hour's ride of Richmond. Here in former days was the capital of Virginia; here the royal governors lived. Here, too, was the former Raleigh Tavern, noted still in later times. Bruton Church, artistically restored, the old Powder Horn, built by Alexander Spotswood, that gallant knight of the Golden Horseshoe; the homes of George Wythe, the Blairs, the Randolphs and scores of interesting places are to be seen in Williamsburg.

The town is beautiful and quaint; old fashioned as to its buildings; full of broad green places and spreading trees. The health of the town is excellent.

---

"I scarcely know a place more pleasing than Williamsburg, which may justly receive the title (which Homer gives Greece) 'the land of lovely dames,' for here may be found beauty in perfection, and not only beauty, but sociability in the ladies."—*Judge John Coalter, of the Supreme Court of Virginia, 1791.*



A VIRGINIA REEL IN THE LIBRARY



GYMNASIUM

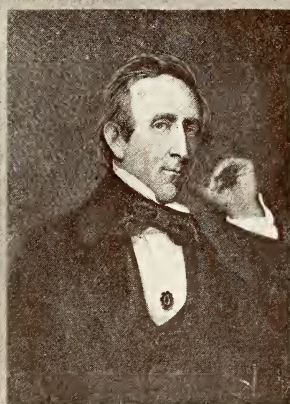




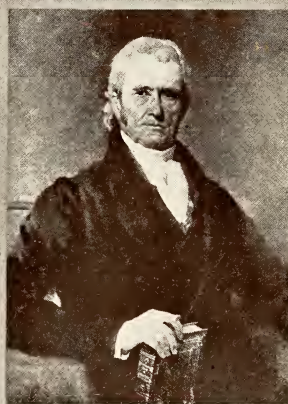
MONROE



JEFFERSON



TYLER



MARSHALL

1693

## From the Honor Roll

Men who were Students at William and Mary

### PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

THOMAS JEFFERSON

JAMES MONROE

JOHN TYLER

### GOVERNORS OF VIRGINIA

THOMAS JEFFERSON

BENJAMIN HARRISON (1773)

EDMUND RANDOLPH

BEVERLY RANDOLPH

JAMES MONROE

JOHN PAGE

WILLIAM H. CABELL

JOHN TYLER, SR.

WILSON CARY NICHOLAS

JAMES P. PRESTON

JOHN TYLER

W. B. GILES

LITTLETON W. TAZEWEILL

WYNDHAM ROBERTSON

JOHN M. GREGORY

### JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT

JOHN MARSHALL

JOHN BLAIR

BUSHROD WASHINGTON

PHILIP P. BARBOUR

### SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

GEORGE WYTHE

THOMAS JEFFERSON

CARTER BRAXTON

BENJAMIN HARRISON

### UNITED STATES SENATORS FROM VIRGINIA

JOHN WALKER

JAMES MONROE

JOHN TAYLOR

HENRY TAZEWEILL

STEVENS THOMPSON MASON

WILSON CARY NICHOLAS

WILLIAM B. GILES

ARMISTEAD T. MASON

LITTLETON WALLER TAZEWEILL

JOHN RANDOLPH

JOHN TYLER

WILLIAM C. RIVES

BENJAMIN WATKINS LEIGH

WILLIAM H. ROANE

WILLIAM S. ARCHER

JAMES M. MASON

## SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Only four have been from Virginia)

PHILIP P. BARBOUR

ANDREW STEVENSON

JOHN W. JONES

## SUPREME COURT OF VIRGINIA

GEORGE WYTHE

ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS

JOHN BLAIR

PAUL CARRINGTON

JOHN TAZEWEILL

WILLIAM FLEMING

JAMES MERCER

HENRY TAZEWEILL (1785)

ST. GEORGE TUCKER (1785)

RICHARD CARY

BENJAMIN WALLER

JOHN TYLER

HENRY TAZEWEILL (1793)

SPENCER ROANE

ST. GEORGE TUCKER (1804)

WILLIAM H. CABELL

JOHN COULTER

HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER

WILLIAM BROCKENBROUGH

ROBERT STANARD

BRISCOE G. BALDWIN

## MEMBERS OF CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

PEYTON RANDOLPH

First President, 1774

THOMAS ADAMS

RICHARD BLAND

THEODORIC BLAND

CARTER BRAXTON

JOHN BROWN

WILLIAM FLEMING

SAMUEL HARDY

BENJAMIN HARRISON

THOMAS JEFFERSON

JAMES MERCER

JOHN F. MERCER

JAMES MONROE

MANN PAGE

EDMUND RANDOLPH

## GENERALS

WINFIELD SCOTT

WILLIAM B. TALIAFERRO

## POETS

ST. GEORGE TUCKER

JAMES BARRON HOPE

JAMES LINDSAY GORDON

---

"In all, she has given to her country more than two hundred heroes and sages who have been pre-eminently distinguished in public service and place. These are wonderful facts, and their number and value, compared with the number of alumni show her to be first in fruits, if not in time, compared with any other college in America."—*General Henry A. Wise.*



## Where William and Mary Led the Way

First, be it noted that the founders of William and Mary were the first to dream of establishing a college in America, for in antecedents the history of the college goes back to the proposed college at Henrico (1619). The idea, checked for a time by the Indian massacre of 1622, never died away, and from it came, in 1693, William and Mary, which is, therefore, second to Harvard in date of actual beginning.

There follow some of the things in which the college has priority. William and Mary was:

The *first* American college to receive a charter from the crown: this was dated 1694, under seal of the Privy Council;

The *first* and *only* college to be granted a coat of arms from the Herald's College, 1694;

The *first* American college to have a full faculty of president, six professors, writing master and usher.

The *first* medals awarded in America as collegiate prizes were those donated by Lord Botetourt, 1771.

The *first* Greek letter fraternity was founded at William and Mary on December 5, 1776. This fraternity, the Phi Beta Kappa, is the great honor society of the foremost institutions of learning in America.

The *first* elective system of studies;

The *first* honor system;

The *first* schools of *Modern Languages and of Municipal Law* were established in 1779, under the influence of Jefferson.

The *first* college to teach political economy was William and Mary, in 1784.

The *first* school of history was founded here in 1803.

---

"It is true that the habit of speaking modern languages cannot be so well acquired in America, but every other article can be as well acquired at William and Mary College as at any place in Europe."—*Thomas Jefferson*, 1785.

## What William and Mary Has to Offer

The College of William and Mary is situated in delightful, historic old Williamsburg. Here where Washington and Patrick Henry were familiar figures, where Jefferson and Marshall studied. A story clings about every house, and the air tingles with stirring memories of patriotic deeds. A walk down Duke of Gloucester Street is a lesson in history. It is a healthful and picturesque town. Serious illness among the students is almost unknown. The social life is full of the charm of old Virginia. The people are hospitable; the traditions of the community promote refinement and culture.

The college itself is well equipped and progressive. The faculty is widely representative of the best universities. It has been drawn from all parts of the country and the professors are vigorously in touch with modern thought and scholarship. New departments and new professors have recently been added. The departments of Sciences and Manual Arts, where apparatus is necessary, are kept adequately modern. The beautiful library is well supplied with carefully selected books. The faculty, exclusive of adjuncts and assistants, consists of thirteen professors, specialists in their departments and giving all their time to their especial work.

In spirit the college is virile and modern while maintaining the time-honored and beautiful traditions of the past. Its message is one of public-spiritedness and service. Everywhere in Virginia its alumni are to be found standing for educational, civic and religious advancement.

The college offers special courses for scientific and prospective medical students. It has well-equipped departments of Physics, Chemistry and Biology. Strong courses are given in Physiology, Histology, Embryology, Bacteriology and in Botany. It has a two year course outlined for pre-medical students.

Several large rooms are devoted to the teaching of Manual Arts, including Wood-working and Drawing. Few colleges in



IN THE CHEMICAL LABORATORY





MANUAL TRAINING ROOM

the country offer the opportunities in this department that William and Mary has developed especially to meet the need of the teacher students.

The departments of History and Political Science are especially emphasized by the very atmosphere of the place and the wonderful historic environment. Jamestown, Yorktown and Williamsburg; in fact, the whole Peninsula, have been the stages of great events.

As a college of classical traditions William and Mary has strong departments of the ancient and modern languages, including English, and as the college that trains the male teachers of the State, it puts great stress upon the courses in Education, Psychology and Philosophy.

William and Mary is a State institution in close touch with the system of public instruction. More of its alumni teach in the public schools than do those of any other college for men in the State. It offers a well developed teacher's training course.

State aid reduces the students' expenses. Many scholarships, especially State scholarships for teachers, are given that pay a large part of the student's expenses. There is also a State loan fund available. The life of Williamsburg is full of refinement and cultivated social activity, but it is less expensive than that of larger places.

The students are under the special care of a trained physician. Excellent classes in physical culture are offered which are required of the teacher student. Athletics are carefully supervised.

The students of the college are noteworthy for serious purpose and good conduct. The life of the institution is almost invariably marked by temperate good sense, clean manliness, ambitious industry and a spirit of high honor.

The traditions of the college inspire its students. It is a proud distinction to belong to the college of Jefferson and Tyler, of Monroe and Marshall. Every page of its history is noble. Its walls are the oldest in use by any college of the United States and in the vaults under its floor lie interred the governors and great men of Virginia's past.



Its great body of living alumni are not unworthy of these high traditions. For two hundred and a score or more years its students have proved the fruits of good teaching by their distinguished lives. As a college, William and Mary not only presents every excellent opportunity for training and education, but because of all that it represents it is able also to enrich men's lives with the colors of its own marvelous associations.

## Entrance and Expenses

Unconditioned entrance into college requires fourteen units of high school work: conditioned entrance is permitted on the completion of twelve units.

Each high school year represents four such units; hence graduation from accredited high schools of four full years is accepted as of sixteen units; of three full years, as of twelve units. A unit generally speaking, is a completed course of five forty-five-minute periods per week of a nine months' session.

Upon entrance, the student, unless he is upon a State scholarship, is allowed free election in his college courses, but if he expects to apply for a degree he must select them in accordance with the degree requirements.

The expenses of a student at William and Mary are remarkably light and are yet cheaper if he holds a State scholarship. Necessary expenses should not exceed two hundred dollars per session; or for the most comfortable arrangements in town, three hundred. College fees are small; and living in Williamsburg inexpensive. The State takes care, moreover, that the expenses of its normal students at William and Mary be reduced as much as possible and by special conditions makes it possible for the college to offer work of a high grade of excellence at a minimum cost. An itemized statement of necessary expenses will be found in the catalogue. Though the life of the students is full of activities; it is yet free from the expensive and luxurious customs current at so many colleges.

## The William and Mary Degrees

William and Mary offers the Bachelor of Arts, the Bachelor of Science and the Master of Arts degrees.

The Bachelor of Arts degree is the ancient degree of the college won and worn in the past by such men as Littleton W. Tazewell, Governor and Senator from Virginia; J. C. Cabell and I. A. Coles, co-workers with Jefferson; churchmen like Bishop Alfred M. Randolph, of Southern Virginia, and other distinguished Americans. It is as freely elective in its content as seems reasonable. It, like the other degrees of the college, is based upon the credit system; each lecture hour counting one credit to the half-session term. One hundred and twenty such credits, including certain required subjects are necessary for such a degree.

The Bachelor of Science degree requires the same number of credits, but the special requirements are different. More of mathematics, modern languages and the sciences are required and less of certain other subjects.

The Master's degree is based upon either of the Bachelor degrees, and requires thirty credits from subjects allowed for M. A. credit, or twenty of such credits and a satisfactory thesis representing a credit value of ten hours.

The standard degrees from William and Mary are of recognized standing among the universities and colleges. Graduate and professional students from the college have made enviable records in many of the other great institutions of the country.

---

“Influenced by a heartfelt desire to promote the cause of science in general and the prosperity of William and Mary in particular, I accept the office of Chancellor in the same.”—*George Washington*.

## Scholarships and State Aid

There are a large number of State scholarships awarded upon the recommendations of the division superintendents, whereby upon pledging himself to teach for two years in the schools of Virginia, the student may receive his tuition free. These scholarships provide also for a considerable reduction in the rate of board at the college dining hall.

This reduction of expenses to the scholarship students is made possible by the desire of the State to develop a body of men trained in the problems of education.

Seven privately endowed scholarships are awarded on merit at the college each year and many special high school scholarships are given throughout Virginia.

William and Mary holds several thousands of dollars of the State Loan Fund, which may be lent out to students in sums not greater than one hundred dollars each in a session. A great many young men are pursuing courses through this aid who could not otherwise attend the college.

---

“The seat of literature in Williamsburg has ever, in my view, been an object of veneration.”—*George Washington*.





CHAMPIONSHIP BASEBALL TEAM—1916





GLADHAMM HIGH BASKETBALL TEAM - 1916



## **Athletics and Physical Training**

Two championships in athletic contests in the Virginia Inter-collegiate Association were won by William and Mary in 1916: one in basket-ball and in the other in baseball. "The Indians," as our teams are called, are clean, hard players and their colors of orange and white have floated victoriously to resounding cheers on many fields. The athletes and athletics at William and Mary are under the careful oversight of the college physician. Good health and safety, manliness and honesty are stressed by the athletic directors at William and Mary more than victory.

Besides the football, basket-ball and baseball teams that represent the college there are other teams that play among themselves. Tennis is popular and the track men have opportunity for good training. The classes in physical training are under expert direction. The gymnasium is equipped to meet the needs of indoor exercise. The country around Williamsburg invites to interesting walks through attractive and historic ways.

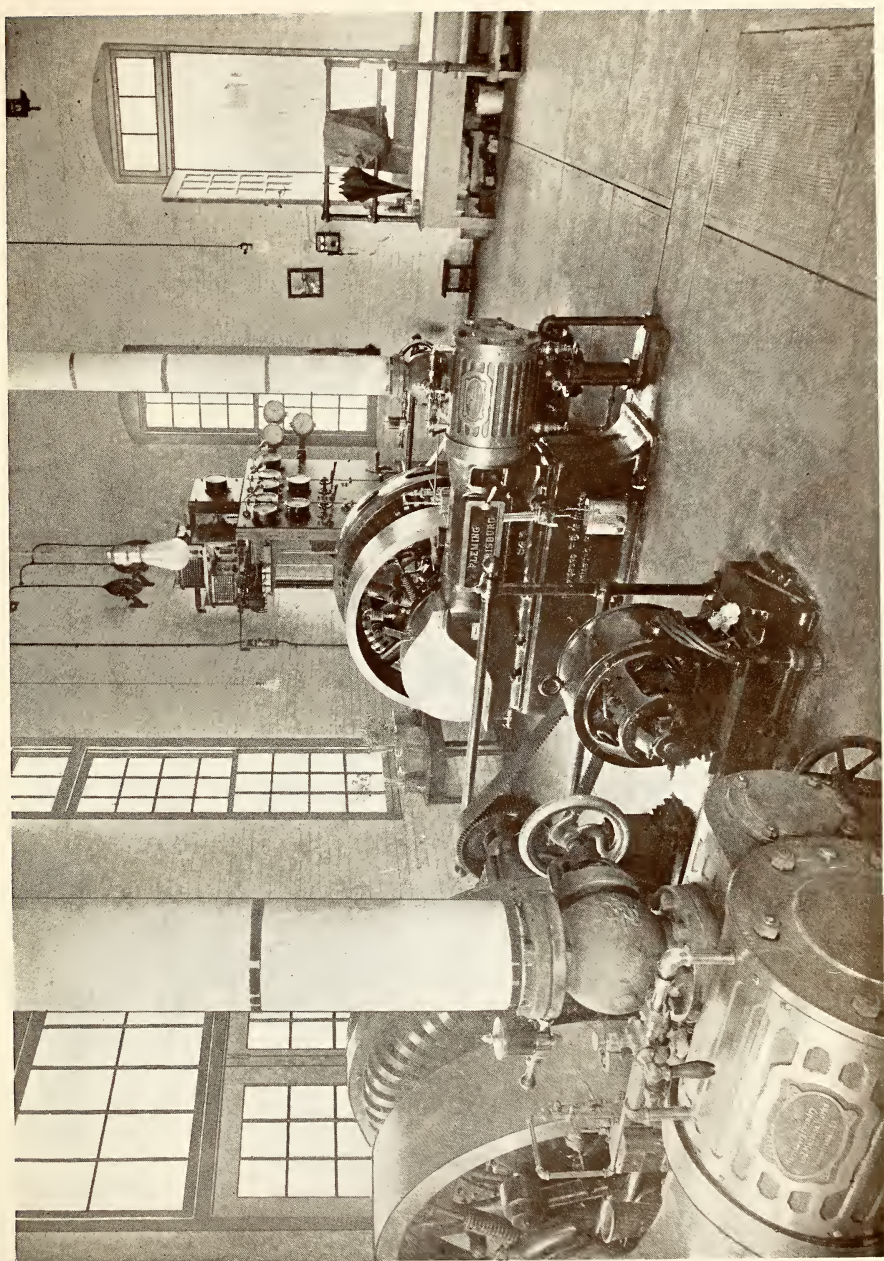
## Outside the Class Room

Under the elms and the ivied walls of the campus throbs a life of varied interest. Every boy may find an outlet for his own particular enthusiasm. There are contests in debate, oratory and declamation in the halls of the Phoenix and Philomathean Literary Societies, culminating in inter-collegiate debates and meetings in oratory. In 1913 and 1915 William and Mary won the State medal in oratory over all the academic colleges and universities in Virginia. The literary man and the artist find work on the magazine and the annual, *The Colonial Echo*. *The Flat Hat*, a weekly paper, keeps the odd hours of its reporters well employed. Song and music find place in the campus life and in the religious activities of the church societies and the chapel exercises. And the religious worker gives his energy to the work of the Young Men's Christian Association and its Bible classes.

Into the social life of the college comes a richness from the close contact with the mellow culture of old Williamsburg. There are, too, many social and fraternal, literary and athletic organizations among the students. The golden friendships of college days, spent in the gracious environment of the place, will be among the treasures of a student's later days and will form a rich part of his real education.

---

"The great principles on which the rights of man depend, which inspired the statesmen of Virginia of the period of the Revolution, are the fruits of her teaching."—*Senator George F. Hoar.*



A ROOM IN THE POWER PLANT







## Working Days in College

Few people who have never lived in or near a college know how the freshman changes his life when he enters a college from his school. A few words and a little imagination paint the picture.

When he reaches the college, his first need is to find a room to live in. Most of the boys live in the college dormitories on the campus, but others prefer privately rented rooms in town. These rooms must be both home and study. Then follows matriculation.

If the committee passes him, he is assigned to classes, buys his books and settles down to work. Sometimes he will have several lecture-hours in one day; sometimes perhaps only one or two; but in all, his actual time in the lecture rooms of his various professors will be from fifteen to eighteen hours which come at different scheduled periods. Every hour spent in the lecture room should, with a good student, represent from one to three hours of careful preparation beforehand.

In the mornings the student is expected to begin the day by attendance upon chapel; in the afternoon there are no lectures after four o'clock and he has an opportunity for exercises; Saturdays are half holidays in order that students may attend the athletic games or prepare for participation in the work of the literary societies which meet each Saturday night; and the nights in general are the best opportunities the student has for continued uninterrupted study.

So a student, in a normal day, passes back and forth from preparation in his own room to recitation in the class room; from class room to athletic field; and from exercise and supper, back again to his study room at night: that is—if he is a *good student*!

---

“The revival of that close connection between education and good citizenship made the college of William and Mary a seminary of statesmen.”—*Herbert B. Adams, of Johns Hopkins University.*

## William and Mary in the Building of the Nation

"The alumni of the college exerted more influence on the making of the Union than the alumni of any other institution. Richard Bland was the first to announce in a pamphlet that America was no part of the Kingdom of England, and was only united with it by the common tie of the crown (1766). Dabney Carr was the patron of the resolutions for the appointment of committees of inter-colonial correspondence (1773). Peyton Randolph was the first president of the Continental Congress (1774). Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence (1776). John Tyler, Sr., carried through the Virginia Legislature the proposition for the convention at Annapolis (1786). Edmund Randolph opened the proceedings at Philadelphia by submitting 'the Virginia plan' (1787). John Marshall settled the construction of the Constitution. George Washington, though not an alumnus, received from the college his first public office of surveyor, and his last as chancellor of the institution.

"Of the seven Presidents of the United States, born in Virginia, Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe and John Tyler were educated at William and Mary. To these men is to be ascribed the annexation of Louisiana, Florida, Texas and most of the western territory, thus trebling the original area of the Union. The most illustrious of the chief justices, John Marshall, was an alumnus, and so was the most distinguished commander of the Federal army down to 1861, General Winfield Scott. James Monroe announced the Monroe doctrine, defining our relations to this continent. In the period from 1789 to 1861 the college furnished sixteen out of twenty-seven Senators from Virginia, three out of four speakers of the House of Representatives from Virginia, two out of the three ministers plenipotentiary to England, four out of the six ministers to France; and John James Beckley, first librarian of Congress and first clerk of the House of Representatives, was a William and Mary man."

Williamsburg, LYON G. TYLER, 1907.

## The College that Trains Men as Teachers

William and Mary is the only institution in America supported for the training of male teachers. Since 1888 it has maintained courses for the development of teachers and educational leaders. It has furnished to the State such educational leaders as State Superintendent J. W. Southall, Jackson Davis, field agent of the General Education Board, several of the State inspectors of schools, many of the division and city school superintendents, and a large number of well-known principals, teachers, college professors and writers of educational books.

The college under professional supervision operates Observation and Training Classes, using the Williamsburg School System, which is under the superintendency of the professor of education.

The normal work at William and Mary consists primarily of two outlined Teachers' Courses, the Language and History and the Science Course. Each comprises two years of college work at completion of which a Teachers' Diploma is given.

Secondarily, William and Mary offers many professional courses in Education, beyond those required for a Teachers' Diploma. Students who have taken this diploma may go forward for a Bachelor's degree, their State scholarships being continued as long as their record is creditable. They find work in every department especially adapted to their needs as teachers.

It may be stated that no reliable man who completes a professional course at this college ever lacks for a good position; while degree men are in great demand. A careful investigation of the amounts of the salaries received by former students of the college has demonstrated the success of these professionally trained men as teachers.

---

"Williamsburg is a remarkably healthy situation, reasonably cheap, and affords very genteel society."—*Thomas Jefferson*, 1788.





## A Word at Parting

**T**HIS little book does not attempt to give detailed knowledge about the College of William and Mary. It strives only to interest you in its present and its past. If you are considering the choice of a college, full information may be secured by writing to MR. H. L. BRIDGES, *Registrar*, who will send you the annual catalogue. He invites your inquiries and correspondence.

William and Mary has been for centuries a notable foundation. Under the auspices of the State of Virginia it presents great opportunities to-day. Is there anywhere an institution that has more right to expect your attention than the college that has done such noble work ever since the days of King William and his Queen?

THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY IN VIRGINIA

LYON G. TYLER, LL. D., *President*.

Williamsburg, Virginia.



